

Independent Practice Worksheet 17.4

1. Catherine, who ruled France in the name of her sons, took advantage of the division between French Catholics and Protestants to increase her own power.
2. The civil war between Catholics and Protestants resulted in the end of the Valois dynasty after a Dominican friar stabbed the king in revenge for the murder of the Catholic Duke of Guise.
3. Henry IV converted to Catholicism to end the civil war and restore peace.
4. Richelieu increased the power of the Bourbon monarchy by limiting the power of the Huguenots and the French nobility.
5. Leading French thinkers of the 1500's believed that doubting old doctrines, particularly religious ones, was the first step toward finding truth.

Independent Practice Worksheet 19.1

1-C; 2-G; 3-B; 4-D; 5-A; 6-F; 7-E; 8-H

9. The Huguenots were critical to the success of Colbert's mercantilist policies. They were leaders in commerce, banking, and industry.
10. The Edict of Nantes protected the rights of Huguenots for nearly 100 years. When the edict was revoked, thousands fled, thereby jeopardizing France's future prosperity.

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11. The palace of Versailles was built by Louis XIV and became his main residence. Its splendor was a monument to the king's greatness and taste.
12. The Treaty of Utrecht set up a new balance of power in Europe. On one side stood France and Spain. On the other side were Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands.

Independent Practice Worksheet 19.2

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|-----------------|----------|
| 1. 1682 | 7. 1700 |
| 2. 1721 | 8. 1696 |
| 3. 1698 | 9. 1708 |
| 4. 1725 | 10. 1696 |
| 5. 1721 | 11. 1703 |
| 6. early 1600's | 12. 1712 |
- II. 6, 1, 8 and 10, 3, 7, 11, 9, 12, 2 and 5, 4

Independent Practice Worksheet 19.3

- ~~1. In Poland, the king was a foreigner dominated by the nobles. The Ottoman empire had a corrupt government and its army was poorly equipped. The Holy Roman Empire consisted of more than 300 quarreling jealous states.~~
2. The Hapsburgs won new territories in the War of the Spanish Succession and ruled over Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia. The Pragmatic Sanction assured a seemingly smooth transition of power from Charles VI to Maria Theresa.
3. They gained control of scattered territories. As rulers of Brandenburg, they were automatically one of the seven electors. They made strategic alliances for territory and offered the services of their army for pay.
- ~~4. The Hohenzollerns followed the example of Frederick William the Great Elector and continued to build a larger and more effective army. Frederick William I's only interest was the army, thus transforming Prussia into a military society. Army officers had a higher status than civilians.~~
- ~~5. The iron-rich province of Silesia was invaded and conquered. In the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia officially received Silesia.~~
6. Austria allied with France and with Russia. Britain, the strongest naval power, allied with Prussia, the nation with the strongest army. The alliances led to the Seven Years' War.